

What is claimed is:

1. A method for treating diabetes, insulin resistance, obesity, hyperglycemia, hyperinsulinemia, or elevated fatty acids, or glycerol, or hypertriglyceridemia which comprises administering to a mammalian species in need of treatment a therapeutically effective amount of an aP2 inhibitor.

2. The method as defined in Claim 1 wherein the aP2 inhibitor binds to the aP2 protein and inhibits its function and/or its ability to bind free fatty acids.

3. The method as defined in Claim 1 wherein the aP2 inhibitor contains a hydrogen bond donator or acceptor group and interacts directly or through an intervening water molecule either by ionic or hydrogen bonding interactions, with one, two, or three of the three amino acid residues, designated as Arg 106, Arg 126 and Tyr 128 in human aP2 within the aP2 protein. (SEQ ID NO:1)

4. The method as defined in Claim 3 wherein the hydrogen bond donator or acceptor group is acid in nature.

5. The method as defined in Claim 3 where said aP2 inhibitor contains an additional substituent which binds to (in) and/or interacts with a discrete pocket within the aP2 protein defined roughly by the amino acid residues Phe 16, Tyr 19, Met 20, Val 23, Val 25, Ala 33, Phe 57, Thr 74, Ala 75, Asp 76, Arg 78 in human aP2.

6. The method as defined in Claim 5 wherein said additional substituent in said aP2 inhibitor is hydrophobic in nature.

7. The method as defined in Claim 5 in which the through space distance from the hydrogen bond donor/acceptor group and the additional substituent group in said aP2 inhibitor is within the distance of about 7 to about 15 Angstroms.

8. The method as defined in Claim 1 wherein Type II diabetes is treated.

9. The method as defined in Claim 1 wherein the aP2 inhibitor is employed in the form of a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or a prodrug ester thereof.

10. The method as defined in Claim 1 wherein the aP2 inhibitor includes an oxazole or analogous ring, a pyrimidine derivative or a pyridazinone derivative.

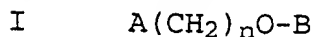
11. The method as defined in Claim 10 wherein the aP2 inhibitor is a substituted benzoyl or biphenyl-2-oxazole-alkanoic acid derivative, an oxazole derivative, a 2-thio-4,5-diphenyloxazole-S-derivative, a phenyl-heterocyclic oxazole derivative, a diaryloxazole derivative, a 4,5-diphenyloxazole derivative, an oxazole carboxylic acid derivative, a phenyloxazolyloxazole derivative, or a 2-(4,5-diaryl)-2-oxazolyl substituted phenoxyalkanoic acid derivative.

12. The method as defined in Claim 10 wherein the aP2 inhibitor is a 2-benzyloxypyrimidine derivative, a dihydro(alkylthio)(naphthylmethyl)oxypyrimidine derivative, a thiouracil derivative, or an α -substituted pyrimidine-thioalkyl or alkyl ether derivative.

13. The method as defined in Claim 10 wherein the aP2 inhibitor is a pyridazinone acetic acid derivative.

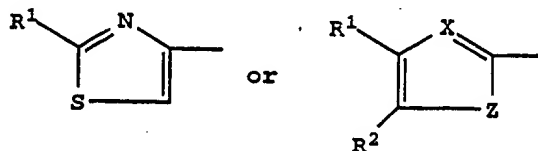
14. The method as defined in Claim 10 wherein the aP2 inhibitor is

(I) a substituted benzoylbenzene or biphenyl alkanolic acid derivative having the structure:



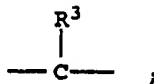
wherein

A is a group having the formula

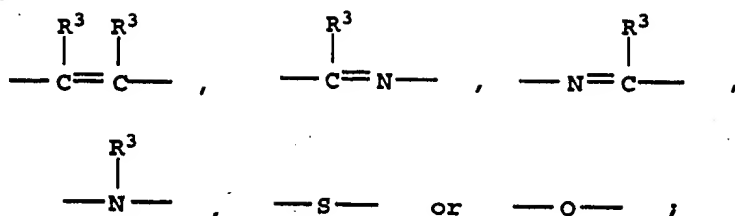


wherein

X is -N- or



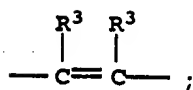
Z is



5

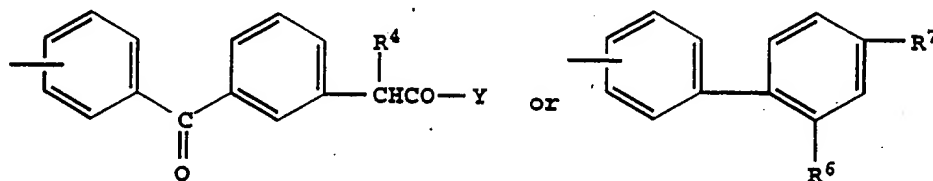
R¹ is hydrogen, lower alkyl or phenyl;R² is hydrogen or lower alkyl; orR¹ and R² taken together form a benzene ring, with the proviso that when X is -N-, Z is other than

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R³ is hydrogen or lower alkyl;

n is 1-2;

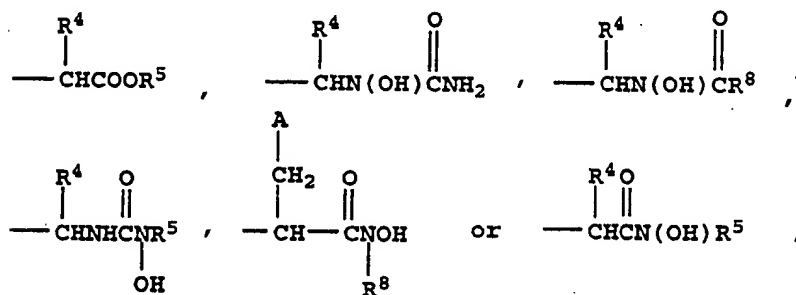
B is



15 wherein

Y is OR⁵ or N(OH)R⁸;R⁴ and R⁵ are each, independently, hydrogen or lower alkyl;R⁶ is hydrogen, halo or nitro;

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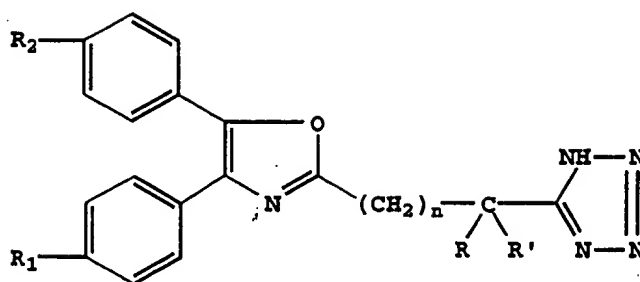
R⁷ isR⁸ is lower alkyl;

m is 0-3;

25 or a pharmacologically acceptable salts thereof;

(II) oxazole derivatives which have the structure

II



in which;

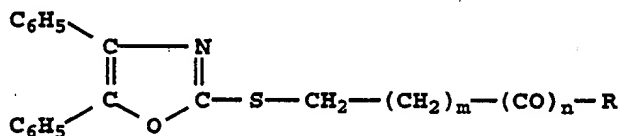
R and R' are identical or different and represent a
5 hydrogen atom or an alkyl radical containing 1 or 2 carbon
atoms,

R₁ and R₂ are identical or different and represent
hydrogen or halogen atoms or alkyloxy radicals in which the
alkyl portion contains 1 to 4 carbon atoms in a straight or
10 branched chain, and

n equals 3 to 6, as well to their salts;

(III) 2-thiol-4,5-diphenyloxazole S-derivatives
which have the structure

III



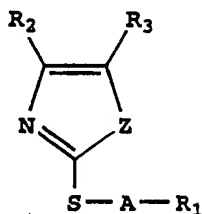
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wherein m is 0, 1 or 2, n is 1 and R represents hydroxy,
alkoxy or amino, and pharmaceutically acceptable addition
salts thereof;

(IV) azole derivatives of the structure

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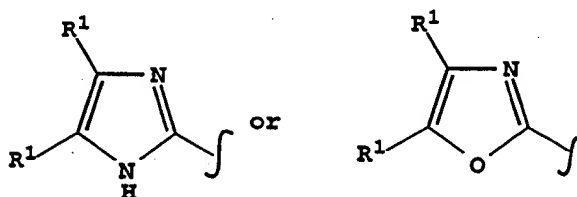
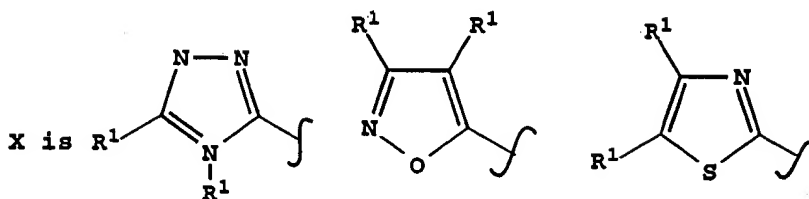
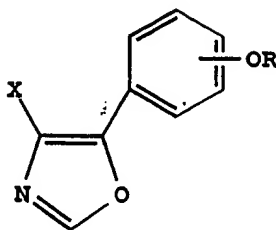
IV



wherein R₁ is carboxyl, esterified carboxyl or other
functionally modified carboxyl group; R₂ and R₃ each are
aryl of up to 10 carbon atoms; A is C_nH_{2n} in which n is an
25 integer from 1 to 10, inclusive; and Z is O or S; and
physiologically acceptable salts thereof;

(V) phenyl-heterocyclic oxazole derivatives which have the structure

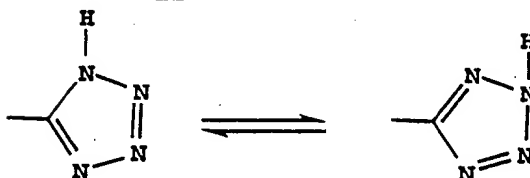
V.



R is CH_2R^2 ;

R^1 is Ph or Th;

R^2 is



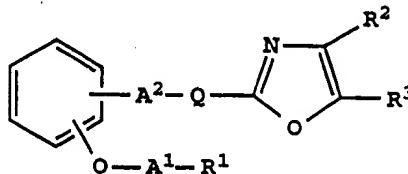
CO_2R^3 ; and

R^3 is H, or $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$ lower alkyl;

or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

(VI) diaryloxazole derivatives having the structure

VI



15 wherein R^1 is carboxy or protected carboxy,

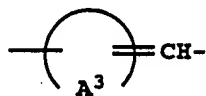
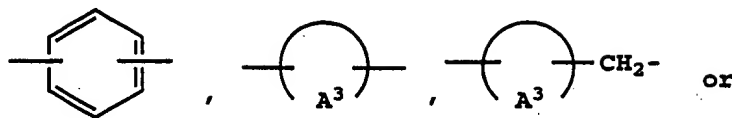
R^2 is aryl,

R^3 is aryl,

A^1 is lower alkylene,

A^2 is bond or lower alkylene and

-Q- is

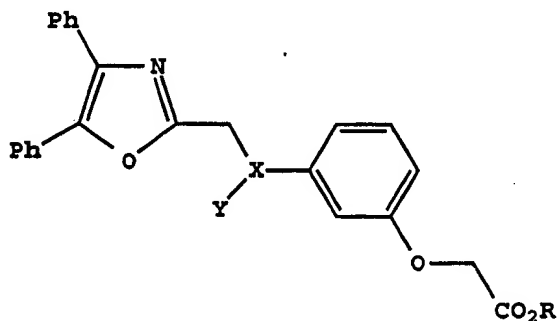


(in which is cyclo (lower)alkane or cycle(lower)alkene,

each of which may have suitable substituent(s));

(VII) 4,5-diphenyloxazole derivatives having the structure

VIIA



wherein

R is H or C₁-C₅ lower alkyl,

X is N or CH,

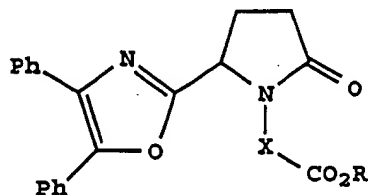
Y is H or CO₂R¹, or COR², provided that when X is CH,

Y is not H,

R¹ is C₁-C₅ lower alkyl, or phenylmethyl, and

R² is C₁-C₅ alkyl;

VIIIB



wherein

R is H or C₁-C₅ lower alkyl,

X is $(CH_2)_n$ or para or meta substituted phenyl
wherein the substituent is OR^2 ,

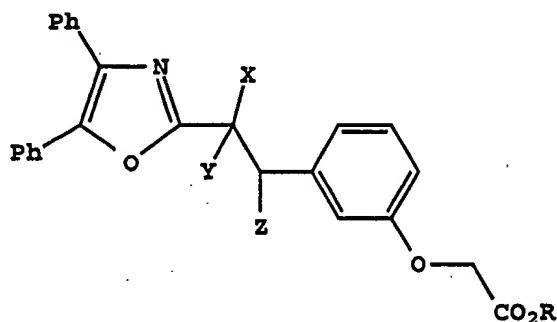
R^2 is C_1 - C_5 alkyl, and

n is an integer of 4 to 8,

5 and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof;

(VIII) oxazole carboxylic acid derivatives having
the structure

VIII



10

wherein

Y and Z are independently hydrogen or together form
a bond;

X is CN, CO_2R^1 or $CONR^2R^3$;

15

R and R^1 are independently or together H, Na, or
 C_1 - C_5 lower alkyl;

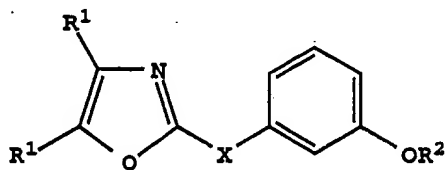
R^2 and R^3 are independently or together H, or C_1 - C_5
lower alkyl;

or alkali metal salt thereof;

20

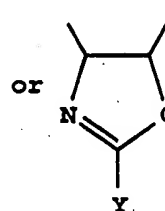
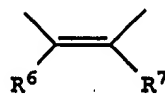
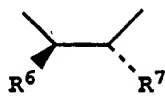
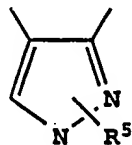
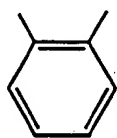
(IX) phenyloxazolyloxazole derivatives having the
structure

IX



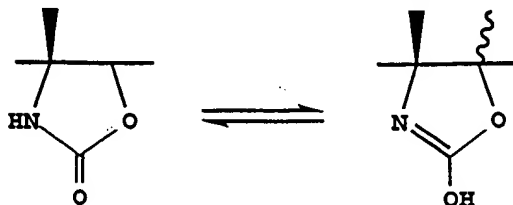
wherein

X is



25

Y is CH₃, Ph, or OH, provided that when Y is OH, the compound exists in the keto-enol tautomerism form

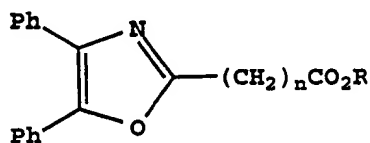


- 5 R¹ is Ph or Th;
 R² is CH₂R³;
 R³ is CO₂R⁴;
 R⁴ is H or C₁-C₅ lower alkyl;
 R⁵ is H or CH₃; R⁶ is OHCHN or H₂N; and
 R⁷ is H or OH;

10 or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

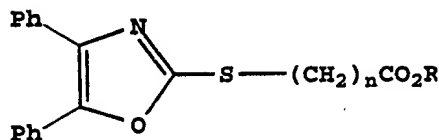
(X) 2-(4,5-diaryl)-2-oxazolyl substituted phenoxyalkanoic acids and esters having the structure

XA



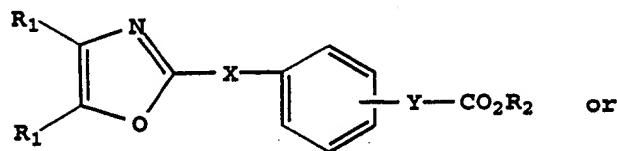
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XB



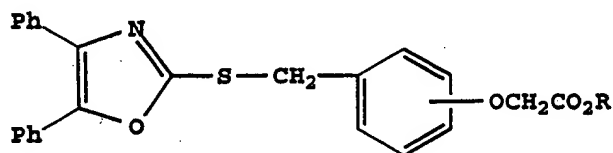
(wherein n is 7-9 and R is hydrogen or lower alkyl; or when R is hydrogen, the alkali metal salt thereof),

XC



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XD



wherein

R₁ is phenyl or thienyl;

R_2 is hydrogen, lower alkyl or together with CO_2 is tetrazol-1-yl;

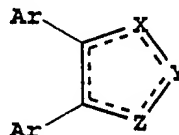
X is a divalent connecting group selected from the group consisting of CH_2CH_2 , $CH=CH$, and CH_2O ;

5 Y is a divalent connecting group attached to the 3- or 4-phenyl position selected from the group consisting of OCH_2 , CH_2CH_2 and $CH=CH$,

or when R_2 is hydrogen, an alkali metal salt thereof;

(XI) substituted 4,5-diaryl heterocycles having the
10 formula

XI



in which

each group Ar is the same or different and is
15 optionally substituted phenyl or optionally substituted heteroaryl;

X is nitrogen or CR^1 ;

Y is nitrogen, $N(CH_2)_nA$ or $C(CH_2)_nA$;

Z is nitrogen, oxygen or $N(CH_2)_nA$, and the dotted
20 line indicates the optional presence of a double bond so as to form a fully unsaturated heterocyclic ring;

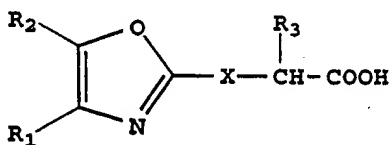
R^1 is hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl, optionally substituted phenyl or optionally substituted heteroaryl;

n is 4 to 12; and

25 A is CO_2H or a group hydrolysable to CO_2H , 5-tetrazolyl, SO_3H , $P(O)(OR)_2$, $P(O)(OH)_2$, or $P(O)(R)(OR)$ in which R is hydrogen or C_{1-4} alkyl, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

(XII) compounds which have the structure

30 XII



Where X is O or S;

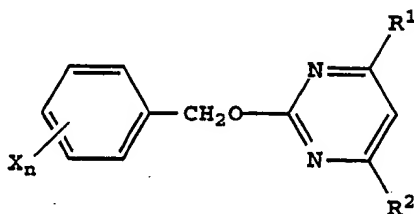
R_1 is H, phenyl or phenyl substituted with F, Cl or Br or alkoxy,

R_2 is H, alkyl, phenyl or phenyl substituted with F, Cl or Br or alkoxy, and

5 R_3 is H or alkyl;

(XIII) 2-benzyloxypyrimidine derivatives having the following structure

XIII



10 wherein

R^1 and R^2 are each independently H, a halogen, hydroxyl, C_1 - C_4 alkyl, C_1 - C_4 haloalkyl, C_3 - C_5 alkenyl, C_3 - C_5 alkynyl, C_1 - C_4 alkoxy, C_1 - C_4 haloalkoxy, C_3 - C_5 alkenyloxy, C_3 - C_5 alkynyloxy, C_1 - C_4 alkylthio, or phenyl, with the

15 proviso that at least one of R^1 and R^2 must be hydroxyl;

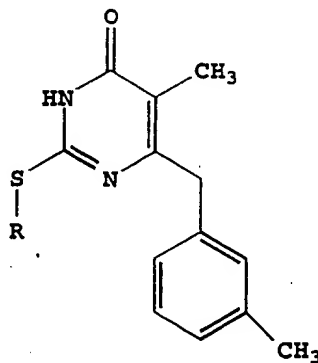
n is an integer of 0 to 5; and

each X which may be identical or different if n is greater than 1, is a halogen, C_1 - C_4 alkyl, C_1 - C_4 haloalkyl, C_1 - C_4 alkoxy, C_1 - C_4 alkylthio, C_7 - C_9 aralkyloxy, phenyl,

20 hydroxymethyl, hydroxycarbonyl, C_1 - C_4 alkoxycarbonyl, or nitro;

(XIV) dihydro(alkylthio)-(naphthylmethyl)-oxypyrimidines which have the structures

XIVA



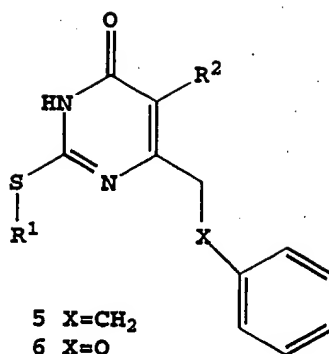
3a R =sec-butyl

3b R =cyclopentyl

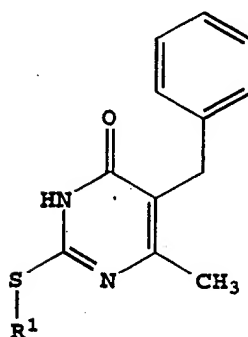
3c R =cyclohexyl

LA24a

XIVB

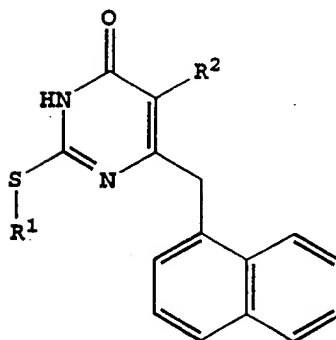


XIVC

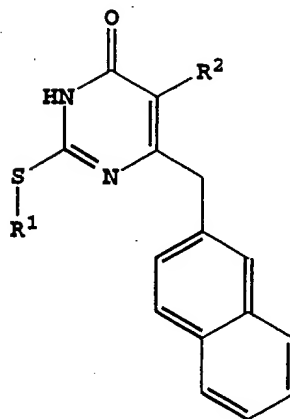


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XIVD



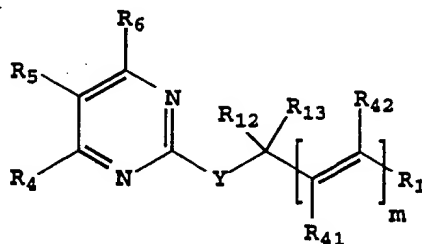
XIVE



- R¹ = sec-butyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl;
10 R² = H, CH₃, including tautomers of the above;

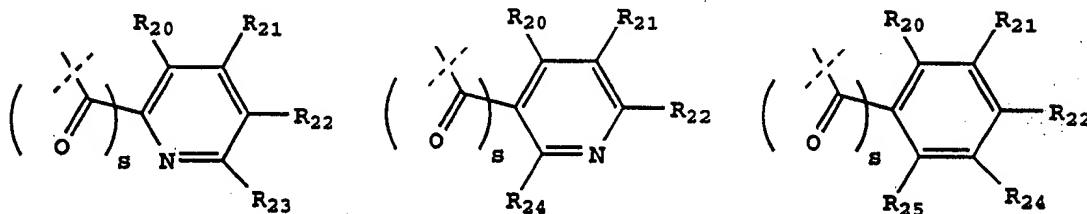
(XVI) α -substituted pyrimidine-thioalkyl and alkylether compounds which have the structure

XVI



5 where m is 0 or 1;

R^1 is selected from $-\text{CO}_2\text{R}_{53}$, $-\text{CONR}_{54}\text{R}_{55}$,



- where s is 0 or 1, and R_{20} , R_{21} , R_{22} , R_{23} , R_{24} , and R_{25} are the same or different and are selected from -H, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkyl, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkenyl, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkoxy, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkylthio, $\text{C}_3\text{-C}_8$ cycloalkyl, $-\text{CF}_3$, $-\text{NO}_2$, -halo, -OH, -CN, phenyl, phenylthio, -styryl, $-\text{CO}_2(\text{R}_{31})$, $-\text{CON}(\text{R}_{31})(\text{R}_{32})$, $-\text{CO}(\text{R}_{31})$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{-N}(\text{R}_{31})(\text{R}_{32})$, $-\text{C}(\text{OH})(\text{R}_{31})(\text{R}_{33})$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{N}(\text{R}_{31})(\text{CO}(\text{R}_{33}))$, $(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{N}(\text{R}_{31})(\text{SO}_2(\text{R}_{33}))$, or where R_{20} and R_{21} , or R_{21} and R_{22} , or R_{22} and R_{23} are taken together to form a five or six-membered saturated or unsaturated ring containing 0 or 1 oxygen, nitrogen or sulfur, where the unsaturated ring may be optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkyl, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkoxy, -OH, $-\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{-N}(\text{R}_{31})(\text{R}_{32})$, $-\text{C}_3\text{-C}_8$ cycloalkyl, $-\text{CF}_3$, -halo, $\text{CO}_2(\text{R}_{31})$, $-\text{CON}(\text{R}_{31})(\text{R}_{32})$, $-\text{CO}(\text{R}_{31})$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{N}(\text{R}_{31})(\text{CO}(\text{R}_{33}))$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{N}(\text{R}_{31})(\text{SO}_2(\text{R}_{33}))$, -CN, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CF}_3$ or $-\text{CH}(\text{CF}_3)_2$, or phenyl and the saturated ring may be optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkyl, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkoxy, -OH, $-\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ or $-(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{-N}(\text{R}_{31})(\text{R}_{32})$ or one oxo ($=\text{O}$);

where n is 0-3 and R_{31} , R_{32} and R_{33} are the same or different and are selected from

-H,

$\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkyl,

phenyl optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 -halo, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, -CF₃, -OH or -CN,

or where R₃₁ and R₃₂ taken together with the attached nitrogen to form a ring selected from -pyrrolidinyl, -
 5 piperidinyl, -4-morpholinyl, -4-thiomorpholinyl, -4-piperazinyl, -4-(1-C₁-C₆alkyl)piperazinyl, or a member selected from

1-cyclohexenyl, 2-pyrimidinyl, 4-pyrimidinyl, 5-pyrimidinyl, 2-imidazolyl, 4-imidazolyl, 2-benzothiazolyl,
 10 2-benzoxazolyl, 2-benzimidazolyl, 2-oxazolyl, 4-oxazolyl, 2-thiazolyl, 3-isoxazolyl, 5-isoxazolyl, 5-methyl-3-isoxazolyl, 5-phenyl-3-isoxazolyl, 4-thiazolyl, 3-methyl-2-pyrazinyl, 5-methyl-2-pyrazinyl, 6-methyl-2-pyrazinyl, 5-chloro-2-thienyl, 3-furyl, benzofuran-2-yl, benzothien-2-yl,
 15 2H-1-benzopyran-3-yl, 2,3-dihydrobenzopyran-5-yl, 1-methylimidazol-2-yl, quinoxalin-2-yl, piperon-5-yl, 4,7-dichlorobenzoxazol-2-yl, 4,6-dimethylpyrimidin-2-yl, 4-methylpyrimidin-2-yl, 2,4-dimethylpyrimidin-6-yl, 2-methylpyrimidin-4-yl, 4-methylpyrimidin-6-yl, 6-
 20 chloropiperon-5-yl, 5-chloroimidazol[1,2-a]pyridin-2-yl, 1-H-inden-3-yl, 1-H-2-methyl-inden-2-yl, 3,4-dihydronaphth-1-yl, S-4-isopropenylcyclohexen-1-yl or 4-dihydronaphth-2-yl;

where R₅₃ is selected from -H, C₁-C₆alkyl, C₃-C₆cycloalkyl, phenyl (optionally substituted with 1, 2, or
 25 3 -halo, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, -CF₃, -OH, -CN), or a five or six-membered unsaturated ring containing 0 or 1 oxygen, nitrogen or sulfur, where the unsaturated ring may be optionally substituted with -H, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, -OH, -CH₂OH, or -(CH₂)_n-N(R₃₁)(R₃₂);

30 where R₅₄ and R₅₅ being the same or different are selected from -H, C₁-C₆ alkyl, allyl, or phenyl (optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 -halo, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxy or -CF₃), or taken together with the attached nitrogen to form a ring selected from -pyrrolidinyl, -piperidinyl, -4-morpholinyl, -4-thiomorpholinyl, -4-piperazinyl, -4-(1-C₁-
 35 C₆alkyl)piperazinyl;

R₄₁ and R₄₂, being the same or different, are selected from -H and C₁-C₄ alkyl;

R₁₂ is selected from -H, C₁-C₆ alkyl, -C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, -CN, -C(O)NH₂, -C(O)N(C₁-C₆alkyl)(C₁-C₆alkyl), -
5 CO₂H, -CO₂(C₁-C₆alkyl), -CH₂OH, -CH₂NH₂ or -CF₃;

R₁₃ is selected from -H, C₁-C₆ alkyl or -CF₃;

Y is selected from -S-, -S(O)-, -S(O)₂, or -O-;

R₄ is -OH;

R₅ is selected -H, -C₂H₄OH, -C₂H₄-O-TBDMS, halo, -C₃-
10 C₆ cycloalkyl, C₁-C₃ alkoxy, -CH₂CH₂Cl or C₁-C₄ alkyl, with the proviso that R₅ is not isobutyl;

or, when R₆ is hydroxyl, R₄ and R₅ are taken together to form a five or six-membered saturated or unsaturated ring which together with the pyrimidine ring form the group
15 consisting of 7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine, 5,6-dihydro-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine, furo[2,3-d]pyrimidine, 5,6-dihydro-furo[2,3-d]pyrimidine, thieno[2,3-d]pyrimidine, 5,6-dihydro-thieno[2,3-d]pyrimidine, 1H-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidine, 1H-purine, pyrimido[4,5-d]pyrimidine,
20 pteridine, pyrido[2,3-d]pyrimidine, or quinazoline, where the unsaturated ring may be optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3, C₁-C₆ alkyl C₁-C₆ alkoxy, -OH, -CH₂OH, or -(CH₂)_n-N(R₃₁)(R₃₂), -C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl, -CF₃, -halo, -CO₂(R₃₁), -CON(R₃₁)(R₃₂), -CO(R₃₁), -(CH₂)_nN(R₃₁)(CO(R₃₃)), -
25 (CH₂)_nN(R₃₁)(SO₂(R₃₃)), and the saturated ring may be optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3, -C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, -OH, -CH₂OH, or -(CH₂)_n-N(R₃₁)(R₃₂) or one oxo (=O); and

R₆ is selected from -H, -OH, halo, -CN, -CF₃, -
30 CO₂(R₆₁), -C(O)R₆₁ or -C(O)N(R₆₁)(R₆₂) where R₆₁ and R₆₂ are the same or different and are selected from

-H,

C₁-C₆ alkyl,

phenyl optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 -halo,

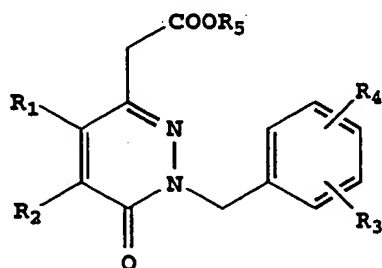
35 C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, -CF₃, -OH, -CN,

or where R₆₁ and R₆₂ taken together with the attached nitrogen to form a ring selected from -pyrrolidinyl, -

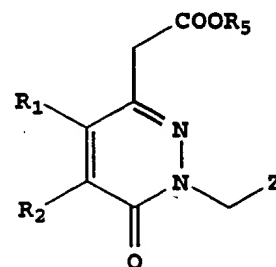
piperidinyl, -4-morpholinyl, -4-thiomorpholinyl, -4-piperazinyl, or -4-(C₁-C₆ alkyl)piperazinyl;

pharmaceutically acceptable salts, hydrates, N-oxides and solvates thereof;

5 (XVII) compounds which have the structure



XVIIA



XVIIIB

where R₁ and R₂ are H, alkyl, aryl or arylalkyl, where the alkyl can include as substituents halogen, CF₃, CH₃O, CH₃S, NO₂, or R₁ and R₂ with the carbons to which they are attached can form methylenedioxy, or

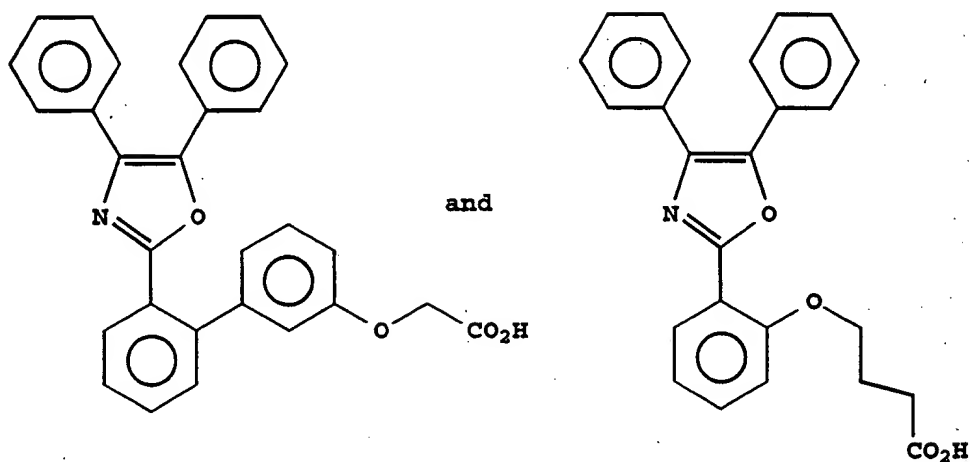
R₁ and R₂ can form a C₃-C₇ non-aromatic ring, or a heterocycle which can be pyridine, pyrazine, pyrimidine, pyridazine, indol, or pyrazole, or an oxygen containing heterocycle which can be pyran or furan, or a sulfur containing heterocycle which can be thiopyran, or thiophene; the heterocycles being optionally substituted with halogen or alkyl,

R₃ and R₄ are H, alkyl, halogen, CF₃, CH₃O, CH₃S or NO₂ or R₃ and R₄ with the carbons to which they are attached can form a methylenedioxy group,

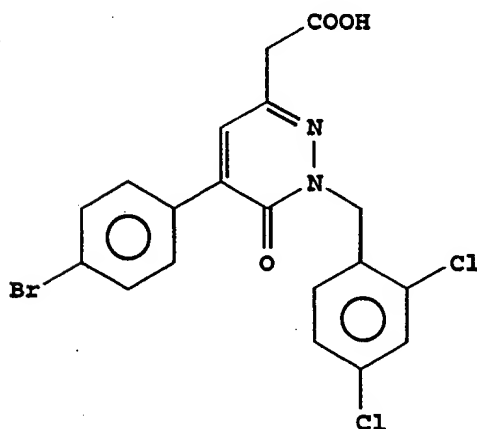
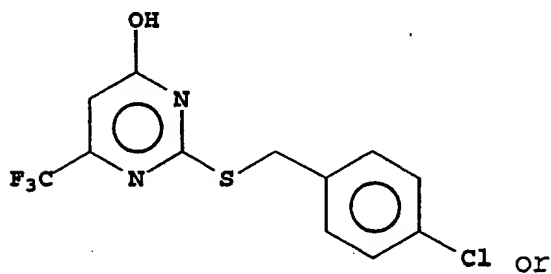
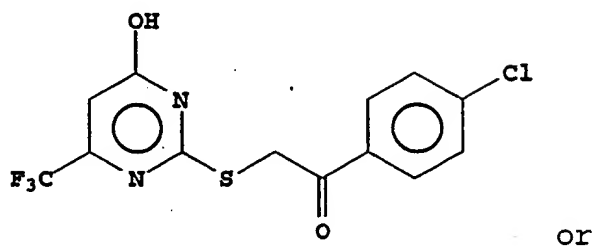
R₅ is H, and

Z is a heterocycle which can be pyridine, thiazole, benzothiazole, benzimidazole or quinoline, which Z group can optionally be substituted with halogen or alkyl.

15. The method as defined in Claim 1 wherein the aP2 inhibitor has the structure



5



10

16. A pharmaceutical combination comprising an α P2 inhibitor and another type antidiabetic agent.

17. The combination as defined in Claim 16 wherein
5 the antidiabetic agent is a biguanide, a sulfonyl urea, a glucosidase inhibitor, a thiazolidinedione, an insulin sensitizer, a glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1), insulin, a PPAR α/γ dual agonist and/or a meglitinide.

18. The combination as defined in Claim 16 wherein
10 the antidiabetic agent is metformin, glyburide, glimepiride, glipyrider, glipizide, chlorpropamide, gliclazide, acarbose, miglitol, troglitazone, insulin, KRP-297, repaglinide and/or nataglinide.

19. The combination as defined in Claim 16 wherein
15 the α P2 inhibitor is present in a weight ratio to the antidiabetic agent within the range from about 0.01 to about 100:1.

20. A method for treating insulin resistance, diabetes, obesity, hyperglycemia, hyperinsulinemia, or
20 elevated blood levels of free fatty acids, or glycerol, or hypertriglyceridemia, which comprises administering to a mammalian species in need of treatment a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical combination as defined in Claim 16.

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